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ill keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault ors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's tent letter lock, without key.

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THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Contury, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative,
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to
lir. Wood, of this city, from a genttenant in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must
have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates
are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomingms nor useless
guiter from the present

Barn, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Валимоня, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WOOD: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best
of my bair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Gricans,
4.1 was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found
answer as the very thing needed. My hair is mow thick and
and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to
listed such a treasure.

7, and no words can express my obligations to you a giving winced such a treasure.

FIXLEY JOHNSON.

undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister to regular standing, pastor of the Orthodox Church at Recokfield, Marsachusette.

WM. DTER.

BROOKDINE, J. Jan. 12, 1856.

WW. WOOD: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, ives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in reing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to inching which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also red my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or used in other article with anything like the same pleasure or used in other article with anything like the same pleasure or

Vours, truly,

Bostorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, meand small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dolbottle; the medium bodds at least swenty per cent. more in
ion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large
quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a

WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (In the New York Wire Ibilling Establishment,) and 114 Market street, in Mo. old by all good Droggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 144.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

THE BURNT STEAMSHIP.

FURTHER NARRATIVES BY THE SAVED.

The Prince Albert arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, bringing from Halifax ten of the rescued passengers of the Austria, who were carried barque Maurice. Their names are : Charles Brew, England; Jean Polekrusca, New York; Philip Berry, Hackensack; H. Randers and C. Rog-Sweden; C. V. T. Rosin, Richmond, Va.; Henry tinst, Sweden; E. V. T. Rosin, incimiona, va.; Henry Augustus Smith, Chelsen, Mass.; John T. Cox, Boston, Mass.; Alfred Vezin, Philadelphia; Theodore G. Glau-benskled, New York. S. Peterson, of Sweden, and T. come on in the Prince Albert.

The following passengers have not been heard from:
Theodore Gerck, Jno. Weinmann, Mrs. D. Wachman
and children, and Meyer Nachman, all of Baltimore; M.
Meinberg, Beickaud (probably Reichart) and three children, of Alexandria: Mrs. Willian and three children, of
Washington; and Card Meyer, of New Orleans.
There is a possibility of the safety of some others besides those already known. A boat was Seen several
miles astern of the steamer, with six or eight in it, and
that boat has not been heard from.

Alfred Vesin, one of the survivors, reports that when

that boat has not been heard from.

Alfred Vezin, one of the survivors, reports that when the occupants of the Austria's life-boat were taken on board the Maurice, Hahn, the first officer of the Austria, cut it adrift, although he was told that 60 or 70 passengers were still clinging to the wreck. The Maurice set sail, but returned again the next morning and found the Austria still turning. He then saw the Norwegian brig, but does not know if she saved any.

Mr. Vezin says that a wooden boat was safely lowered shortly after the fire broke out, and that four or five were in it, including Mr. Hoxie. This is probably the boat that was seen several miles astern, and not yet heard from. There is still a possibility that some of those who were clinging to the burning steamer at nightfall may have been rescued by the Norwegian brig the next morning.

Several statements have been made by these passen gers, giving further particulars of this most appalling disaster, which will doubtless be read with great interest.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP BERRY, OF HACKEN SACK, N. J.

I was in the second cabin on a sofa; a rush was at the door, and as I looked up to see what was the mat-ter, I saw the people come in and the smoke following them: I then escaped by the skylight in the back of the cabin; when I got on deck I saw the entire midship on them; I then escaped by the skyight in the back of the cabin; when I got on deck I saw the entire midship on fire; and then attempted to remove the awning on the quarter deck; by this time the view from fore to aft was cut off by the smoke, and I went to see if I could possibly get a boat and save those on the poop. Three or four officers were at work on the second boat on the port side. The after falls were loosened and the fore falls were not entirely let out; the boat hung with the stern in the water and her forward part uppermost; several of the officers attempted to get on board at this time, and the captain attempted to lower himself into it by a rope which hung from the side of the burning steamer. In attempting to get into the boat, however, he missed his footing, and grasped a rope hanging from the after part of the boat which was partially lowered as stated. This rope dragged him some distance, and he sunk and was no more seen. The steamer during all this time was going about eight or ten knots an hour, and consequently he could not be rescued. It was impossible to stop the ship, the engineers, too, having been smothered by the smoke. I then determined to leave the boat, and save myself personally. I accordingly procured a lifeand smoke. I then determined to leave the boat, and ave myself personally. I accordingly procured a life-bucy, and remained upon the quarter-deck as long as the ilames permitted. I saw another boat lowered in the mean time, which was smashed, and about fifty lives were lost in an attempt to get into it. The scenes on the deck were heart-rending. A woman came to me and begged me for God's sake to cut her throat; she was running wildly about the deck, and I very soon lost sight of her. Others were crying and imploring for help from each other, but there was none. In fact, each was looking out for himself, and all discipline was lost. Not looking out for himself, and all discipline was lost. Not a man of the crew was to be seen. Those saved merely saved their watches and the clothes they had on. Not a particle of luggage whatever was saved. Several of us jumped over, intending to help each other when in the water, but were unable to do so from the fact that the vessel moved so rapidly away. We were four hours on the buoy, and I was the first person picked up by the Maurice. One of those who came with me on a life buoy was subsequently seen floating dead upon the water.

STATEMENT BY MR. PETERSON.

Sven Peterson, (who is one of the crew,) in addition to his first statement, says: I had to leave the vessel ten minutes after the fire was discovered, and jumped in the water; I got hold of the side of a boat that had been stove in, with another sailor, and were six hours floating. The fire commenced between 2 and 3 o'clock in water; I got note of the sound at Wildington, below a water; I got note of a noar that and been day, OLTOHEE 19, 1858.

A prime of the prime of the start of the

STATEMENT OF HERMAN RANDERS.

STATEMENT OF HERMAN RANDERS.

The first notice I had of the fire was a sudden explosion, as if of powder, which appeared to come from the main hatchway. Immediately a cry arcse from some females, "the ship is on fire," and all was confusion in a moment. Myself and several others got hold of a boat and cut her from the davits, but as the men tried to get into her she capsized, and about a dozen were lost. The scene on board at this moment was most heart-rending; women and children were screaming, and in fact the utmost confusion prevailed. Suddenly the boat in which I was (it having previously righted) came in contact with the screw of the steamer and was dashed to pieces, and all who were in her drowned, except myself and a friend, (Mr. Peterson.) We got hold of some pieces of the boat and held on to them for more than six hours, encouraging each other as much as we could. We, however, did not get near to each other lest one might impede the efforts of the other in our endeavors to preserve our lives. From the first of the breaking out of the flames,

scarcely an officer could be seen; the engineers, it is supposed, were smothered at one, as no account whatever has been received concerning them; but the captain was drowned in his endeavor to reach one of the boats. There was but one attempt to save any of the boats. There was but one attempt to save any of the women that I saw, and that was made by a gentleman named Smith; but to state whether any other person made efforts to save the fomale passengers and children or not. For my own part, when taken up by the brig Maurice, I was completely exhausted, having been in the water floating and swimming, as I have already stated, for more than six hours. Mr. Peterson was also much exhausted, but we are now much better, although still very weak, and suffering severely from the confusion and excitement, both fering severely from the confusion and excitement, both of mind and body, which we have undergone since the date of the burning of the Austria. I have no idea what date of the burning of the Austria. I have no idea whatever as to what was the origin of the fire, as I was not
below when it occurred. Many supposed that it was
through curclessness in leaving the magasine open, but
I have slace been informed that it was in consequence of
some tar, with which the captain had ordered the lower
decks to be fumigated, and which, having been upset
near some heated iron, took fire immediately, and spread
with the rapidity of lightning. Out of about thirty who
attempted to get into our boat, I believe that Mr. Peterson and supself were the only persons saved. I observed
one wonden while I was in the water jump from the deck
into the sea with a shriek of agony as the flames gained
upon her. She disappeared immediately, and was seen
no more. I also observed an elderly gentleman, who
had on a life-preserver, floating thereon dead within a had on a life-preserver, floating thereon dead within few yards of mo. This is about all I know, as it was im

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES HAGGUERST. Mr. Charles Hagguerst, of Sweden, makes the follow-g statement: The weather on the 13th September was ing statement: The weather on the 13th September was fine. The sky clear, and the sea comparatively smooth. Everybody was in the best of spirits, and full of hope soon to see the New World. A few minutes after two o'clock, p. m., I suddenly heard the cry of "fire." At this time I was on the forecastle, and, almost simultaneously with the alarm, I saw the fire coming up from amidships. I went right to work to do what I could to clear away the nearest boat. I first tried to get into a small boat hanging in the water from the vessel, but, in small boat hanging in the water from the vesset, out, in-stead of alighting in the boat in my attempt to descend, I missed it and was swept right under it, the deep wave of the ocean rolling over me. I at length rose to the surface and got hold of a rope sent from the main chains. The steamer was going ahead at the rate of eight knots an hour. I hung on to this rope about ten minutes, when a passenger came struggling along through the an hour. I hung on to this rope about ten minutes, when a passenger came struggling along through the waves and got hold of the rope and also seized hold of me. I said to him, "Let me go." I finally succeeded in loosening myself from him and got hold of the mizzen chains and hung by my hands from the steamship. My chains and hung by my hands from the steamship. All position was at this time about ten feet from the propeller. While hanging on to the chains I discovered a life preserver floating near me. I got hold of the life preserver, and then made a successful spring to get clear from the draught of the propeller. By the aid of the life preserver I continued to float quite easily in the water about three hours—till 5 o'clock p. m.—when about three hours-till 5 o'clock, p. m. water about three hours—till 5 o'clock, p. m.—when I saw the signal of a small boat about half a mile off. I immediately struck out for that boat. When I got up to it, I found it in a bad condition. I found the boat swamped, and I began to feel discouraged. There were twenty-three passengers in it, from the Austria, including the first mate. They, however, took me in, and were very glad to get my life-preserver. At length, about sundown, the condition of the ever, took me in, and were very gain to get my me-pre-server. At length, about sundown, the condition of the boat, from the amount of water in it, was so bad that we were all obliged to leave it and jump out into the ocean, in order to furnish an opportunity to bail her out. In the mean time we were all compelled to sustain ourselves by holding on to the sides of the boat. At length, after persistent effort, she was freed from the water and right-ed again, and as she could float tolerably well, we all re-entered the frail craft, glad to get even so precarious a entered the frail craft, glad to get even so precarious a protector from the threatening gulf beneath us. Soon afterwards we discovered the French barque Maurice about three miles off. We pulled directly for her, and reaching her were taken on board. The next day we were removed to the barque Lotus, by which we were brought safely to Halifax. The officers on board both of these vessels treated us with the utmost kindness and sympathy, and we can never forget the obligations we owe them for their tender and delicate humanity. I was not burned at all, but lost everything I had in the world, except the poor clothes on my back. The scene not burned at all, but lost everything I had in the world, except the poor clothes on my back. The scene on the burning steamer was terrible beyond all description. Mothers crying for their children, husbands running for their wives, women in flames, leaping from the vessel to find a watery grave, whole families, consisting of father, mother, and children, clasping each other, and together plunging into the abyss beneath them; the cries of the drowning mingling with the occan's moan, the frightful groans of others—how many God only knows—sufficating from fire and smoke in the hold of the ship; all these, and others no tongue can recount, constitute a scene I hope never to witness again. Though constitute a scene I hope never to witness again. Though I have lost all, I feel to rejoice that my life has been

THE FRASER RIVER MINES.

The California steamer brings intelligence from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to the 27th of August, and from Fort Hope, Fraser river, to August 23d. The principal item of news is the threatened breaking out of a serious war between the Indians and the miners. Ever since the white men have invaded the Fraser River country, they have been made to submit to various annoyances and outrages from the savages. These have become more and more frequent and unbearable, and lately not a few white men, who have been caught at a distance from the larger camps, alone, or in small parties, have been murdered. To protect themselves the whites at Fort Yale enrolled into two or three companies, and started out into the Indian country, to fight or awe the savages into making a peace. A few days after they had left Fort Yale, (on the 18th August.) a report reached that place that one of the companies had been surprised at night by a large body of Indians, and that all but one or two had been inhumanly butchered.

This news created immense excitement among the minners all along the banks of the river, and in Victoria, when the account of the massacre reached there. The miners held meetings, memorialized the governor for arms, organized companies, and prepared themselves for a war of extermination. Many were disposed to censure the Hudson's Bay Company, and the most serious difficulties were apprehended all round. While matters were in this posture news came in that the account of the wholesale massacre of the white company was untrue.

The companies that had started out had found the Indians peaceably disposed, and had succeeded in effecting a treaty with them. While one of the companies was subsequently camped out for the night with their new Indian friends, a war party of savages, who had not heard of the treaty, returned, and, seeing the whites around the camp fire, discharged a volley at them, which killed the captain, one Graham, and his first lieutenant, outright, and wounded several of the men. The friendly Indians at the cam The California steamer brings intelligence from Victo

and all. Since the foundation of the government no Chief Magistrate has had a more harmonious, energetic, tory. The river, at latest accounts, was too high to allow of profitable working by the majority of the miners. Some "dry diggings" have been discovered near Fort Yale, but what their richness or extent is is not yet known here. Considerable excitement had also prevalled at Victoria concerning some reported gold discoveries on Vancouver's island, northwest of Victoria, and distant from that place from five to twenty-five miles. As many as a thousand people had rushed there and "staked off claims;" but the latest accounts represent the whole thing as a bumbug. Gold was found in minute particles, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the diggers. Business was very dull at Victoria, and property there had greatly depreciated in value. A few of those who went up to Frazer river, and a large number of those who went returned to California.

In the foundation of the government no Chief Magistrate has had a more harmonious, energetics of congenial body of Secretaries. Each has mastered his own position: and Burke said "this constitutes states manship." They have, moreover, went the respect of the democratic party for the whole country.

We turn away now for a few moments to look at the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of the democratic party for the position and prospects of t

ADMINISTRATION OF MR. BUCHANAN AND CERTAIN TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRAT-IC PARTY IN 1860.

The time has come when the world can begin to form an enlightened idea of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The policy of the real statesman cannot always be fore-seen. It is often surrounded by the same difficulties seen. It is often surrounded by the same difficulties which embarrass the commander of an army. He does not always know the plan of the movements of his enemy—nor is he any more sure that the men he trusts may not betray him in his own camp. But the true statesman, like the vigilant and able general, will always see further into the future than the main army. But discretion will close his lips—sometimes even from his confidential aids—until the moment draws near for the decisive struggle. Then the announcement of his plan shoots electricity throughout the ranks, and the columns move on to victory.

move on to victory.

Mr. Buchanan encountered the most fermidable obstacles the moment he crossed the threshold of the presidency. In this respect he was less fortunate than his predecessor. General Pierce was surprised by his nomination. Mr. Buchanan was looking forward to the White House as the legitimate goal of anabition—as the fair nove on to victory. rouse as the legitimate goal of ambition—as the fair reward of a life of unbroken public service in behalf of a great nation. In casting their eyes over the country, the men who nominated him could see no one else. Like Saul among the Hebrews, he stood head and shoulders above them all.

when General Pierce came into power a calm, untroubled expanse spread out before him. A great and perilous sectional excitement had been quelled by the statesmanship of our national men, and by the patriotism of the great masses of the American people. The embarrassments which he had to encounter came at a later period of his history, when the intrigues of rivals or the spirit of sectionalism attempted to eclipse his fame or break down his administration.

But these same causes of trouble not only confronted Mr. Buchanan the moment he took the presidential chair, but events over which he had no control were drifting in to swell the current that was rising against him. We will cast only a single glance at them in their natural success

ast only a single glance at them in their natural succes-

ion.

First. Sectionalism had dragged the Kansas question First. Sectionalism had dragged the Kansas question into Congress, and a powerful opposition fought with the giant strength of fanaticism to keep it there. It was the object of the open and concealed foes of the democratic party to transfer to the halls of Congress those local struggles which were being settled on the plains of Kansas. The excitement and collisions that would necessarily follow were the only hope of that party and those men. This was the only atmosphere in which they could breathe and live. Like some of the more noxious and repulsive of the lower orders of animals, they could thrive only where nobler species die.

pulsive of the lower orders of animals, they could thrive only where nobler species die.

There was but one remedy for this difficulty. It was to lay a strong hand upon the Kansas intruder, and cast it out of Congress. This was the first object of Mr. Buchan, and he did it. He witled that question, and settled if orwer. For this act he deserves and has received the thanks of the nation. Kansas has made no complaint, nor will she. She is mistrees of her own political fortunes; she is absolutely free, and she owes it chiefly to the firmness and wisdom of Mr. Buchanan. Thus did streamanship rescue the republic from the purils of sectional strike and rescue the republic from the perils of sectional strife, and give repose to a torn and distructed Territory.

Second. The soil of a neighboring and a friendly republic had been invaded by an American bandit, with a thou-

and deep rate followers; and that soil was reddened with inoffensive blood, and whitened with the ashes of a thousand homes. Ancient cities were burned to the ground, and piracy was proclaimed by blasphemous lips to be American law in Nicaragua!

to be American law in Nicaragua!

What a spectacle for the civilized and barbarous world to look on! how did it make the cheek of every honest American burn with shame! How much of the real respect of the best men in all foreign countries did this

Mr. Buchanan first learned the facts, and then went to work. He ordered this public piracy to be stopped at once, and sent force enough to have the work done. was done. This murderous adventurer was seized and his deluded followers brought back. They thanked God when they once more stepped on honest soil—they thanked the President because he had rescued them from thanked the President because he had rescued them from the power of a remorseless tyrant, and from certain death; and they at last found their way back to their peaceful homes wiser, if not better men. Thus was another source of trouble removed, and a deep stain wiped from the fame of the nation

from the fame of the nation.

In the mean time, two other questions of the very greatest magnitude were pending, and each of them had proved a fruitful source of uncasiness and irritation. They concerned our foreign foliar, and they were both promptly dealt with.

Third. The Central American question. We have, in the first article of this number, spoken of the miserable Clayton-Bulwer treaty as it deserved. It had the early consideration of the President, and without any delay he took the only position on which he had ever stood, or on which the country can ever stand—we wont no partnerships which the country can ever stand—we want no partnerships with England in the Western World. All the facts are not yet divulged; but they will soon be known, and we shall for the present dismiss the subject by mercly addon also is settled.

ing that this question disc is selled.

Fourth. The right of searching our vessels on the high seas in time of peace. This question had been the most important that had marked our foreign policy since the peace of 1783, which sealed our independence. On this issue the democratic party made the declaration of war against England in 1812; and that war would never have been ended by the treaty of Ghost had not the five comagainst England in 1812; and that war would never have been ended by the treaty of Ghent had not the five commissioners supposed that the right of impressing seamen from our vessels (which involved the whole matter of the right of search) had been finally abandoned by Great Britain. But time went by, and whenever it suited the aggressive spirit of England, she reasserted her right of searching our ships at sea. But whenever an aggression took place, the question came up again, and again angry diplomatic correspondence casued. It was thought on all hands that Webster had removed the question from the field of debate in the Washington treaty; and that eminent stateanman supposed he had terminated the whole eminent statesman supposed he had terminated the whole matter forever. And if he had been dealing with any other nation his convictions would have been history. But that Washington treaty had been signed but a few

But that Washington treaty had been signed but a few years before twenty or thirty American vessels were hailed, insulted, fired into, brought to, or searched by British armed vessels—and all these indignities were perpetrated almost in sight of our own coast, and at the very moment when the whole Central American question was exciting the attention of the civilized world.

It looked like an insult—a premeditated insult; and it was Lord Palmerston, then the Premier of the British empire, had determined to make an issue with our government, (which he had never liked,) either to direct attention from his cringing game with Louis Napoleon, or to manufacture trouble for Lord Derby, who was to be his successor.

his successor.

This is just the way things stood when Mr. Buchanan took up the question. He got the facts, and then selected his men and ships, and sent them to the seene of these outrages. At the same time he told England that this thing must stop short, and full apology be

what was the result? All the President asked was done; and thus another vexed question, which had disturbed our friendly relations with England from the birth of the republic, was settled forever. She will attempt no more

republic, was settled forever. She will attempt no more outrages on our flag.

Such are the facts in the afore-mentioned cases of our domestic and foreign affairs. It would be deep wrong if in this connexion we forgot the high services which have been rendered to the President by his Secretaries—one and all. Since the foundation of the government no Chief Magistrate has had a more harmonious, energetic, or congenial body of Secretaries. Each has mastered his own position; and Burke said "this constitutes statesmanship." They have, moreover, won the respect of the whole country.

We turn away now for a few moments to look at the position and prospects of the democratic party for the approaching Olympiad struggle of 1860. Once in four years this republic calls its public servants to account before a jury which now number more than thirty million people.

That ordeal they must pass—for good or evil to them—and when the judgment is pronounced, it is recorded in

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advortis proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertison twice or thrice a week will be charged 37% cents per insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week conts per square for each insertion. Special notices too mighty for all the wrong-doers of the earth.

we cannot arrest the work of the wrong-doer while he is living, we will cover his tomb with the curses of all the good when he is dead.

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Special Notice to Subscribers:

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Already the State elections which have taken place have showed how well the nation is satisfied with fischief ruler. The coposition is prolipred. Even in their strong-holds they have perceptibly lost ground; and all doubtful ground they have utterly lost. Nothing has been more common in the history of parties in America, even in the history of the democratic party, than to see a President who was triumphantly elected meet with a formidable opposition in his second Congress. Two years are not enough to develop the policy of a President completely, and the country cun hardly pronounce judgment on his administration at so early a period. Mr. Buchanan constitutes an exception to this general rule. His first Congress has been more an opposition than a band of allies. But his measures so far commending themselves to the country that he gained more from the men selves to the country that he gained more from the men elected to oppose him than he lost by the treachery of democrats; and thus in the State elections a new sanetion from unexpected quarters has been emphatically

tion from unexpected quarters has been emphatically given to him.

These indications cannot be mistaken. They all point one way, and they all mean the same thing. The election of Mr. Buchsnan was the triumph of natomality over sectionalism. Had not the opposition been furnished with a bug-bear in the Kansas business, it may seriously be doubted if they could have carried three States in the Union. The final disposal of that matter has knocked the last prop from their platform. They cannot drag back the nigger business again into the arena. That snake was seeded in November, 1856; it was killed last spring at Washington. This nigger business was the only reliance of the republican party. All their capital was embarked in it, and down they went.

Events have shown that the great body of the American people are thoroughly sick of this eternal nigger business. They think the time has come when some attention should be paid to twenty-five million white people.

iness. They think the time has could be paid to twenty-five million white people tion should be paid to twenty-five million white people was set up for white folks, and its best en This republic was set up for white folks, and its best energies and most of its time have for a quarter of a con tury been devoted to "our colored brethren." No rectories will hereafter be won at the ballot-box by agogues who prostitute the genius of liberty to gers "oor the spirit of union to sectionalism or spirit of a broad philauthropy to the atroclous spir

to win the next great battle that we have to fight every four years for the perpetuation of this republic? It can not be the nigger business, for that is "laid out cold"— essentially cold. It cannot be a high tariff, for this reessentially coid. It cannot be a high tarin, for this republic has gone through that struggle; and in that case,
as in every other, when the democratic party establishes
a principle, it is settled once for all. It cannot be in any
more bank schemes, for God knows we have seen enough
of paper manay. (What an idea! why not have paper
houses, and paper streets, and paper wives and children!)
Fourteen hundred State banks ought to satisfy the cry
for banks.

don't expect a vote in fifteen States, and how many of the others can they win when the only plank left in their platform is—opposition!

well, then, what is there left for the opposition? They don't expect a vote in fifteen States, and how many of the others can they win when the only plank left in their platform is—opposition? They leave no stone unturned to win over recruits from the American party. But that party has ceased to exist, as all third parties must. And even when it was in its fullest vigor, it never gave Fremont votes enough to elect him. The Americans set up their party, they alleged, to promote national principles and elevate national men. It would be very funny to see them try to secure any of these objects by going over to the only sectional and proscriptive body in the Union.

Where, then, are their hopes? Any men of sense can see that no national American can go with Thurlow Weed's party. Desperate efforts have been made, we know, to win the Americans over to the nigger party. But no national American will go there. They will fall into the ranks of the national democracy, and swell the body of that party which has fought and will fight all the battles of the Union and the constitution.

The only answer to all this is, that it inn't true. There is no division in the democratic party—there never was, and there never can be. It is per se an essential unit. True, there may be now and then b jar, and some crockery and old furniture may be slightly damaged. And what else could be expected in so large a family? A boy or two may run off and get into bad company, and one of the children may upset the gravy, and another cry for more cake, and another may want all the sweetmeats; but accidents of this kind happen in the best-regulated families. If any members grow too refractory they have to be put out of doors, and when they find their neighbors won't take them in because they don't love runaway boys, they finally come back, and are glad to toast their shins once more by the old hearthstone. Such boys, however, must not expect to have the fatted calf cooked for them. That kind of eating its first the great party. old hearthstone. Such boys, however, must not expect to have the fatted culf cooked for them. That kind of eating is for the good boys who didn't run away at all.

In politics we are obliged to reverse the order of grace.

Our chickens must stay at home. But in this respect the democratic party is lucky We lose very few of our members except by death

no matter now great may be the defection—no mat-ter how many run away—the family goes on; and a pretty prosperous family it is. When we gather around the fireside at our annual festivals, we see none but happy faces. The portraits of our illustrious fathers speak out to us from the walls, and their guardian spirits come and commune with us. We hear their giant foot-steps around us, and their voices echo through the old halls. They tell us never to grow weary in the good old cause; they point to their own brave and life-long strug-gles, in the early days; and while our hearts are touched by the half sad souvenirs of childhood's years, and the silent tears come down each cheek, our arms are nerved with Titan strength for the coming battle.

A RACE WON BY PRIORESS IN ENGLAND. Mr. Ten Brocck's American horse Prioress won the

Mr. Ten Brocek's American horse Prioress won the great Yorkshire Handicap at Doncaster's races on Tuesday, September 14. Twelve horses ran, but their pretensions were generally moderate. The Great St. Legerwas to be run for on the day the City of Washington sailed. Lord Derby's horse Toxopholite continued first favorite at short odds.

The following is the official note of the race won by Prioress:

The following is the official note of the race won by Prioress:

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs. each, 15 feet, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. St. Leger course.

Mr. R. Ten Brocet's Prioress, by Sovereign, out of Reed, 5 yrs., 7 st. 3 lb., (Fordham.).

Mr. R. Lawley and Queenstown, 3 yrs., 6 st. 4 lb., (Castance.). 2 Lord Glasgow's B. to Blad on-the-Wing, 5 yes., 7 st. 5 lb., (Challoner.).

Mr. Saxon ns. Prince of Denmark, 3 yrs., 5 st. 1 lb., (Bottom.). 4 (Captain Christie's Orchill, 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lb., (Bray.).

Mr. J. Ackson ns. Night Banger, 4 yrs., 5 st. 2 lb., (Grimshaw.). 6 Mr. J. Jackson ns. Night Banger, 4 yrs., 5 st. 2 lb., (Grimshaw.). 6 Mr. J. Grindella Scribbler, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb., (Bottom.). 8 (Baron Bothschild's Scribbler, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb., (Maddeu.). 0 Mr. J. La Mert w Dunfries, 3 yrs., 5 st. 3 lb., (Moddous.). 0 Sr. R. W. Bulkeley's Syllabus, 3 yrs., 5 st. 3 lb., (Moddous.). 0 Sr. R. W. Bulkeley's Syllabus, 3 yrs., 5 st. 5 lb., (Bray.). 0 Betting: 5 to 1 against Priore of Denmark, 6 to 1 each against Prioress and Orchill, 7 to 1 against Scribbler, 8 to 1 against Erother to Bird-on-the-Wing. Orchill jumped off with the lead, Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing. Orchill jumped off with the lead, Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing being second, Prince of Denmark third, Dumfries fourth, and Prioress fifth, Zuyder Zee being considerably in the rear of everything in the race, except Scribbler, who refused to go, and was left at the post. Very little change took place until arriving at the Red House, when the lot, with the exception of Zuyder Zee, were well together. Upon arriving about a quaster of a mile from home, Prioress had a decided lead, was never afterwards headed, and won very easily by four lengths. Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing was third, being heaten by about six lengths from Queenstown, who was second. The others came straggling in. Southwestern, Syllabus, and Dumfries were beaten off.

By a somewhat remarkable coincidence it has been remarked that the years distinguished by the a

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT TRUSTEE

sale.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Michael Keefor and wife, for the benealt of his creditors, the subscriber, as trus-

at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the City Hotel, in Frederick City, Maryland the following very Valuable Real Estate, vis : First,

THE FARM, own as "ARCAIMA," lying about three miles south of Fre

ORCHARDS

Second. -That new and desirable mill, known a

"NEW BICHMOND MILLS."

per day. The mill is cottrely new, four stories high, built of sto and covered with slate; it is propelled by water and steam, wi four r n of burns, and all the modern improvements of the da There is attached to said mill property about 21 ACRES OF LAND.

DISTILLERY.

copper worm, copper pipes, fron, gearing, fron pipes, with hog pens, sufficient for 2,000 hogs. Third .- That valuable three-story WAREHOUSE, on the southwest corner of Market and Patrick streets, Frederic

Fourth .- A tract of wood land, containing about 100 ACRES,

heavily set with timber, consisting of young chesinut as d chesinut oak. This land is known as the "Kohlenburg Property," lying at the foot of the Singar Load Mountain, about four miles from Buckeys town, fronting on the public road, and is easy of access. A plat of this land will be exhibited on the day of sale, and it will be sold in this and will be called the control of the control

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR OCTOBER, 1858.

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R 9, 1858.

&c. Tickets \$10-balves \$5-quarters \$2 50. packages of 25 whole tich ets do 26 haif do do 26 quarter do .

IN accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of land officer," approved March 3d, 1853, it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale of public lands at Farmari, in the State of Mannarot, will be removed to St. Perms's, and the office for the sale of public lands at Stillwarms will be removed to Gamminon, in said State, at a cavity a period as precious from the sale state. Further notice as to the precise time of each removal will be issued by the register and receiver of the respective districts.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 23d day of September, A D. 1853.

By order of the President:

JOS. S. WHSON,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

[intel. & Star.]

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."

FRANKIN PHILP respectfully informs his friends and the punite that extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to a large and recently selected stock of first-class stationery, American and European bolks, he has entablished a fine art gallety, (at the rear of the store,) where will be found the latest novelties in art, and all the centre where will be found the latest novelties in art, and all the centre indexes of a public rearing-room, the leading European journals balleg regularly received.

induces of a putate rearring-room, and leading regularly received.

F. Philip having correspondents in most of the Ruropean cities in prepared to execute foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and, from long gaperione in England and Alberica, feels confident in the satisfactory execution of all orders introduced to his care.

From the confidence of the confidence of